

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

Annual Report 2000



Utah Crime Reduction Plan

The 1999 Legislature passed *H.B. 145 - State and Local Agencies' Crime Reduction Plans*, which provided the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) \$150,000 to aid state and local justice agencies in developing crime reduction plans. The legislation also tasked CCJJ to hold at least one "Crime Reduction Conference".

In March of 1999, CCJJ met with both the Utah Chiefs of Police Association and the Utah Sheriffs' Association to determine how to best use the grant funds. These Associations created a Joint Crime Reduction Planning Committee to work with CCJJ in the development of a Statewide Crime Reduction Plan. The committee developed and distributed a survey to all local law enforcement agencies throughout the state and to all state justice agencies. The survey provided an opportunity for criminal and juvenile justice professionals to identify the most pressing crime problems in their jurisdictions and to suggest possible solutions to address those crime problems. The survey instrument was sent by CCJJ to all police chiefs, county sheriffs, city and county prosecutors, and state justice agencies, including the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Youth Corrections, the Board of Pardons and Parole, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Attorney General's Office.

The surveys were mailed July 1, 1999 along with information regarding the availability of grant funding for crime reduction planning. By the beginning of September 1999, 167 surveys were returned to CCJJ. Several state justice agencies responded, as well as a few city/county prosecutors. The law enforcement response was outstanding. Eighty four percent (84%) of Utah's population was covered by a law enforcement agency returning a Crime Reduction Survey.

Working together, the Chiefs of Police Association, the Sheriff's Association, and CCJJ sponsored the Statewide Crime Reduction Planning Conference, held September 22, 1999, in St. George, Utah. This conference was specifically for Utah law enforcement agencies, but attendees also included leadership from state justice agencies, the courts, as well as state and local elected officials.

In preparation for the Statewide Crime Reduction Planning Conference, staff from CCJJ worked with the Police Chiefs and Sheriff's Joint Crime Reduction Planning Committee to

CCJJ

The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) was created within the Governor's Office to promote broad philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system in Utah and to provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government concerned with criminal and juvenile justice and coordinate statewide efforts to reduce crime and victimization in Utah.

identify key concepts and themes found in the returned surveys. The survey responses fell quite naturally into four areas and each of these were topics of discussion and planning at the St. George Conference. The topics included: **Drugs and Related Crime, Family and Community Safety, Information Systems and Communication, and Justice System Accountability.** The most frequently identified issue in the surveys was drugs. Most prominent among these drug issues was methamphetamine (meth). This included the decontamination of meth lab sites, controlling meth precursors (ingredients used for production of meth), and controlling the use of meth. Other drug related issues included the tremendous amount of property crime associated with drug offenders, school related drug and alcohol abuse, and chronic drug offenders.

The "Family and Community Safety" topic included: domestic violence, at-risk juveniles in Utah, gang related activity, truancy, and parent and family accountability. The "Information Systems and Communication" topic included: increasing shared data among police departments, statewide implementation of National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS, an updated form of crime reporting that provides very detailed descriptions of offenses), improvements to the Statewide Warrants System, increasing Justice Court reporting of dispositions to the Criminal History database, and providing better technology for law enforcement.

The final topic, "System Accountability", attempted to identify accountability measures for each part of the criminal justice system. There was general agreement that assessment standards would be generated to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of each section of the criminal and juvenile justice system. This topic also included initial discussions of adequacy of justice resources in Utah. Questions were posed such as "are there sufficient jail beds to house offenders", "do we need more prosecutors and legal defenders", and "do parole officers have too many offenders on their caseloads". It is

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clear that this topic is expansive and will require additional research, discussion, and action. During the course of the Statewide Crime Reduction Conference, participants were asked to narrow the focus of the plan to approximately ten solutions per subtopic, and to identify performance measures. As the crime reduction planning process continues and is implemented, these measures will be used to determine whether or not a specific objective is being accomplished.

The following are results from the Statewide Crime Reduction Planning Conference evaluation forms.

- On a scale of zero to five (zero meaning the conference was unsuccessful and five meaning the conference was very successful), the conference received an average of 4.13, indicating the effort was successful.
- 90% of the respondents believed the development of a Statewide Crime Reduction Plan was a useful process.
- 77% of the respondents believed the Crime Reduction Planning Conference should be an annual or biannual event.
- 90% of the respondents believed the critical crime problems in Utah were addressed within the context of the conference.

CCJJ Response

The information collected at the Statewide Crime Reduction Conference was structured into planning language and presented to CCJJ during their day-long annual planning meeting. CCJJ consists of members representing every facet of Utah's criminal and juvenile justice systems. This group reviewed, edited, and added items to the Crime Reduction Plan.

CCJJ suggested a more focused set of meetings with the state justice agencies, the courts, and local prosecutors, allowing for a similar level of detailed discussion as occurred with law enforcement during the Statewide Crime Reduction Planning Conference.

Future of the Crime Reduction Plan

Any planning document is a document "in progress". It would be premature to claim that the document is Utah's "Comprehensive Crime Reduction Plan". It is, however, a very good beginning. Important members of Utah's criminal and juvenile justice community came to the table for honest and frank discussions about crime problems facing Utah today. More focused and detailed discussions will occur in the coming months with state justice agencies, including the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Youth Corrections, the Board of Pardons and Parole, the Attorney General's Office, and the Statewide Association of Prosecutors (SWAP). In addition, these groups will help identify the short and long-term strategies.

The next phase of the planning process will be an implementation plan. The creation of the plan is not the end product of a strategic plan. The ideas and solutions identified must be implemented. Once implemented, the performance measures will help determine whether or not the strategy was sound. This follow-up, or evaluation, will guide Utah's criminal justice professionals in modifying and adjusting the statewide plan over the next several years.

Crime Reduction Grant Expenditure

Of the \$150,000 provided for crime reduction efforts, approximately \$18,500 was expended for the Crime Reduction Conference in St. George. In addition, \$15,000 of the Crime Reduction Planning money was granted to Salt Lake County to assist in the funding of the Salt Lake County Crime Reduction Conference. In the coming months, CCJJ will work with Salt Lake County to incorporate some of their findings into the Statewide Crime Reduction Plan. A grant of \$15,000 was provided to the Department of Public Safety's Comprehensive Emergency Management Division for a school violence conference. This conference was the beginning of a major initiative by the Utah Department of Public Safety, to address multi-hazard preparedness and safety in Utah schools, with emphasis on acts of violence and terrorism. Their efforts will be coordinated with the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council (USAAV) and the State Office of Education.

Governor's Fiscal Year 2001 Criminal and Juvenile Justice Budget Recommendations

In his annual criminal justice budget recommendations, Governor Leavitt set a goal to reduce tobacco, alcohol and other drug abuse by 50 percent among youth, adult and youth offenders, and public assistance cash recipients by the year 2010.

The recommendation identifies \$36.6 million in tobacco settlement payments from which a variety of tobacco, alcohol, and other drug programs are recommended for funding. These programs include drug and tobacco courts, pilot drug boards, school drug prevention programs, DUI enforcement, pilot DUI Court, and youth corrections drug treatment.

After receiving input from the state justice agencies and CCJJ, the Governor recommended \$41.2 million in total new funding. This recommendation includes funding for 205 county jail beds, 90 prison beds, and 150 privatized parole transition center beds for adult offenders. The proposal also includes a recommendation for 26 new juvenile detention beds in Washington County.

The Governor also recognized that adult corrections officers' salaries are 22% lower than other local law enforcement officers' salaries. The governor recommended an additional \$2 million to help achieve equity.

Weapons Advisory Group

In response to a series of tragic events in Utah and across the nation involving the use of firearms and other dangerous weapons, the Utah State Legislature assigned the Education, Judiciary, and Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Interim Committees to undertake a 90-day review of Utah's weapon laws. In conjunction with the legislature's interim study, Governor Leavitt formed two advisory groups on weapons: the Justice Group and the Board of Mental Health. CCJJ was asked to staff the Justice Group and develop policy recommendations for the Governor, both short-term and long-term, for dealing with weapons-related violence. The membership of the Justice Group included Camille Anthony, Executive Director of CCJJ, Paul Boyden, Executive Director of the Statewide Association of Public Attorneys, Ken Brown, Private Defense Attorney, Doug Bodrero, Chair of CCJJ, Craig Dearden, Commissioner of Public Safety, Ferris Groll, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety, Brent Johnson, General Counsel for the Administrative Office of the Courts, Aaron Kennard, Sheriffs' Association, and Wayne Shepherd, Chiefs of Police Association. Through a series of meetings, the Justice Group developed legislative and non-legislative suggestions to help combat public safety problems associated with and misuse of weapons.

CCJJ staff, in cooperation with Legislative Research and General Counsel, further developed the Justice Group's primary legislative recommendations and made presentations to the legislative interim committees. The concepts in these recommendations include a list of violent misdemeanors which would prohibit the convicted person from purchasing or possessing a dangerous weapon for three years, a rewrite of the classifications of persons restricted from purchasing or possessing a dangerous weapon, and standards to determine when violent mentally ill persons should be prohibited from purchasing or possessing a dangerous weapons. After presenting these two proposals to the Governor and legislative interim committees, CCJJ worked closely with Legislative Research and General Counsel staff to draft these suggestions in bill form. The resulting bill, Weapons Restrictions Amendments, was then presented to the Judiciary Interim Committee, with CCJJ providing support and input. The bill was adopted by the Judiciary Interim Committee as a committee bill. CCJJ staff assistance continues into the 2000 General Session.

Outside Crime Analysis

During 1999, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance contracted the services of Dr. William Pelfrey, Professor of Criminal Justice at Virginia Commonwealth University, to assess crime in Utah. Dr. Pelfrey, who has conducted similar studies in 16

other states across the country, found that Utah does not have a violent crime problem, but does have a property crime problem, mainly due to high larceny rates. Although Utah does have a comparatively high rate of rape, a tremendous increase in the rape rate between 1989 and 1991 suggests this was caused in part by policy changes and reporting changes, rather than increasing criminal behavior.

Dr. Pelfrey identified larceny as "the major crime issue faced by Utah criminal justice planners and policy makers." Utah's larceny rate is higher than the national average, and it drives Utah's unmerited status as having one of the higher overall crime rates in the nation. He also found that the most common types of larceny in Utah are thefts from automobiles, and shoplifting.

Crime Reduction Audit

After a year of working with CCJJ and the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) staff, the Office of the Legislative Auditor released a "Performance Audit of Criminal Justice Planning in Utah" in October of 1999. This audit evaluated the development process of criminal justice policy in Utah. The roles and responsibilities of criminal justice entities in this process were identified. The recommendations made in the audit are intended to improve the level of information available to legislators in developing appropriate criminal justice policy.

The basis of the audit was the "Policy Development Pyramid." This model enumerates that at the base of policy development is sound criminal justice data. This data is followed by careful evaluation and strategic planning that ultimately leads to the production of policy. The audit recommended that CCJJ be involved at every step of this process. First, the audit specified that CCJJ should be involved in the development and maintenance of criminal justice data standards. Second, CCJJ should conduct policy analysis and perform program evaluations. Third, CCJJ should be responsible for a strategic plan that outlines a shared philosophy for the entire criminal justice system. Finally, CCJJ should develop a strategic plan for managing criminal justice information resources.

Crime Reduction Taskforce Staff Assistance

The 1999 Utah Legislature passed *H.B. 257 - Crime Reduction Task Force*, which created an 11-member legislative task force charged with studying crime in Utah and making recommendations regarding ways to reduce crime and victimization in the state. Specifically, the task force was charged with studying the following: the organizational structure of crime fighting and responsibility in the state; ways to develop and implement a statewide plan for fighting crime which focuses on coordination between crime fighting agencies and setting

realistic goals for reducing crime; how to prevent and reduce drug-related crime in the state; and the recommendations of the crime audit conducted by the Office of the Legislative Auditor General. The task force held seven meetings, beginning on June 2 and concluding on November 10, 1999.

Given CCJJ's legislative mandate to coordinate and promote philosophical agreement regarding crime and justice issues in the state, its membership, which includes representatives of virtually all of Utah's adult and juvenile justice agencies, and its organizational structure which includes the Utah Sentencing Commission, the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council (USAAV), and the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice, CCJJ was in the ideal position to make significant contributions to the task force process. Throughout the course of its work, CCJJ provided considerable technical assistance and staff support, working closely with the task force co-chairs and staff in the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel. Specifically, CCJJ provided the following: consultation in formulating the agendas for each task force meeting; identification and contact of "expert" presenters for each meeting; technical expertise through the provision of data presentations by CCJJ staff; and information on current and needed programs. A considerable amount of time was devoted to studying the relationship between crime and drug abuse in Utah. In order to provide a framework for studying this issue, CCJJ, in collaboration with the USAAV Council, developed a "Proposed Continuum of Substance Abuse Programs and Services for Solving Utah's Drug-Related Crime Problem." This continuum was utilized by the task force as a foundation for generating its recommendations.

Utah Drug and Violent Crime Grant Program

Governor Leavitt designated CCJJ as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Edward Byrne Memorial Drug and Violent Crime grant program. Utah's allocation for the 1998 grant year was \$4,519,434, of which 67% was provided to local units of government.

Utah's 1998-1999 *Drug and Violent Crime Enforcement Control Plan* targeted the problems associated with illegal drug activity; white-collar technology crimes; substance abuse treatment; sex offender treatment; adult and juvenile criminal activity and violence; and overcrowded conditions in detention centers and jails. Programs that received funding and were operating in 1999 include multijurisdictional drug task forces; gang units; a white-collar technology forensic lab; crime scene investigations; offender diversion programs; drug treatment and intensive supervision projects for adult and juvenile offenders; crime lab enhancement; and criminal history upgrade projects.

Juvenile Justice Grant Programs

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG), Phase II

Utah received a second phase of funding through federal JAIBG. The \$2,809,000 award is being used for the Juvenile Information System re-engineering project and for out-of-state placements.

\$295,000

Crime Prevention Grants

The Utah Legislature established the Utah Crime Prevention Grant program with a \$295,000 appropriation in 1999. Ten programs were funded, ranging from student conflict resolution training to after school arts and cultural activities.

\$78,830

Gang Prevention and Intervention Grants

Seven programs received funding through the state Gang Prevention and Intervention Grant Program. A gang intervention program for girls and a youth mentoring program were just two of the projects that were funded.

\$769,882

Title II Formula Grants

The Utah Board of Juvenile Justice awarded \$769,882 in federal funds to 26 new and continuation juvenile justice programs. This year the Board focused on serious crime issues, expanding the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP) to Utah County and San Juan County and establishing the Visions Aftercare program for youth released from secure care facilities.

\$87,500

Challenge Grant

Four programs were funded through the federal Challenge Grant which targets two areas: (1) gender specific programming for adjudicated females; and (2) alternatives to suspension and expulsion. This is the third year that Challenge funds were used in these categories.

\$339,892

Title V Delinquency Prevention Grants

Millard County, Bountiful City, and Clearfield City were new recipients of the federal Title V Delinquency Prevention Program. An additional three communities received continuation funding - La Verkin City, Weber/Carbon County Joint Program, and Tooele County. To be eligible for funding, applicants are required to conduct a community risk and needs assessment and develop a three-year plan for delinquency prevention.

Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP)

The SHOCAP program was expanded to three additional counties this year: Weber, Utah, and San Juan. The program is also operating in Davis and Salt Lake counties.

Technology Grants and Plans

One of the founding principles for CCJJ was the desire to enhance information systems to provide needed data to criminal justice personnel and to give the legislature and other policy makers the ability to have accurate and complete data from which critical decisions could be made. Throughout the years, the CCJJ has approached this task in a variety of ways: creation and update of a technology plan, the administration and evaluation of technology grants, participation in record management systems development projects for criminal justice agencies, and the creation and support of a technology subcommittee. These efforts have resulted in significant technology improvements in Utah, continually working toward a fully integrated criminal justice information system. The following briefly outlines the goals and objectives of Utah's technology plan and gives some specific examples of integration projects.

National Criminal History Improvement Program

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

Since 1995 the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) has helped states join with the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) to build an accurate and useful national system of criminal records.

In 1999 Utah received \$555,472 for the continuation of NCHIP. 1999 NCHIP funds were allocated to the Department of Corrections for O-TRACK, its offender tracking system, and the Department of Public Safety for disposition research and upgrades to the Criminal History Repository. To date, Utah has received over \$2.7 million in NCHIP funds.

State Identification Systems

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

The State Identification Systems (SIS) Program is a formula grant administered by BJA with funding from the FBI, U.S. Department of Justice. The SIS Program enhances the capability of state and local governments to identify and prosecute offenders by establishing or upgrading information systems and DNA analysis. It also advances efforts to integrate these systems with national databases operated by the FBI.

In 1999 Utah received \$163,155. These funds have been allocated for projects including: the purchase of live-scan equipment, interfaces for several county jail management systems to their live-scans and a latent print workstation for criminal investigations. To date, Utah has received nearly \$533,593 in SIS funds. These funds have resulted in 92.6% of the state population having access to automated fingerprint technology.

Utah Justice Technology Goals

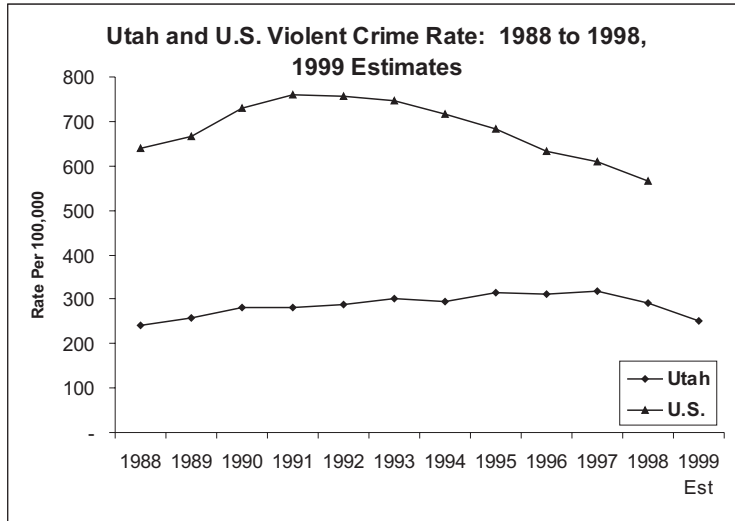
- Facilitate local agency data sharing.
- Allow for efficient voice and data communications between agencies.
- Improve fingerprinting technology and statewide identification processes.
- Improve the quality and completeness of the Criminal History File.
- Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
- Provide data statewide to aid law enforcement in their crime fighting efforts.

Utah Justice Technology Objectives

- Research and update missing dispositions.
- Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting.
- Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history.
- Provide court and law enforcement personnel direct access to criminal history data.
- Produce a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers.

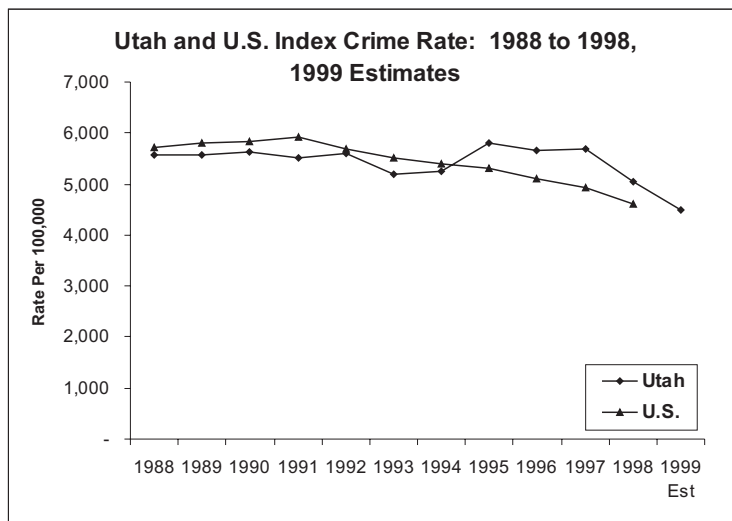
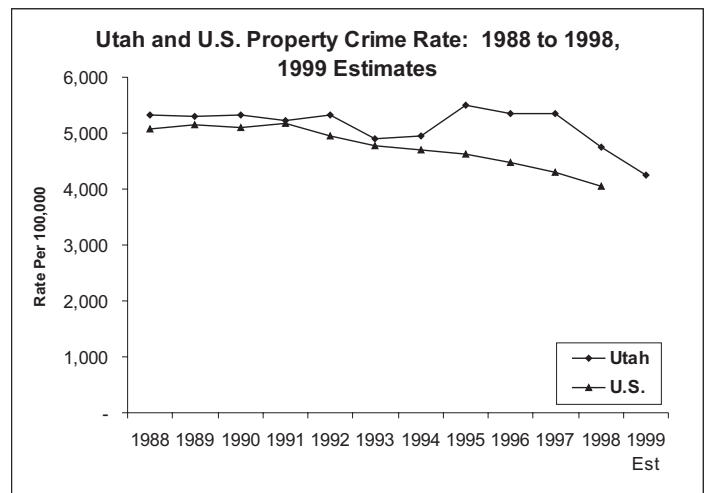
- Complete a comprehensive data quality audit.
- Create an integrated system for prosecutor case management.
- Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository.
- Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.
- Assist law enforcement in converting to NIBRS.
- Assess and improve the quality of NIBRS data being reported to the State.
- Computer Statistics (COMSTAT) Pilot Project.
- Provide mapping technology to state and local law enforcement agencies.
- Help implement 800 MHz Land Mobile Communications.
- Implement a Criminal Justice Data Warehouse.
- Provide connectivity between law enforcement agencies record management systems.
- Upgrade network hardware and software to implement National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000.
- Explore the development of an automated victim notification system.

Crime In Utah*



During 1998, Utah's violent crime rate fell 7.8%. Utah's violent crime rate is nearly half the national rate. With the exception of rape, Utah enjoys a very low violent crime rate, as compared to the rest of the nation. There were five more murders in Utah in 1998 when compared to 1997. Murder was the only violent crime that increased in 1998. During 1998, Utah's rape rate fell 10.8%, Utah's robbery rate fell 3.1%, and Utah's aggravated assault rate fell 8.9%.

Utah's property crime causes Utah to have a comparatively high overall crime rate. Larceny/theft comprises 73.3% of all index crime. As a result, Utah's high larceny/theft rate causes Utah to have a high total index crime rate. However, during 1998, Utah's burglary rate fell 17.6%, Utah's larceny/theft rate fell 9.3%, and Utah's motor vehicle theft rate fell 21.3%. Prior to 1998, Utah's motor vehicle theft rate was following a rapid increasing trend. Arson, which increased 15.1%, was the only property crime that increased during 1998.



In general, crime in Utah decreased during 1998. Utah's index crime rate fell 11.3%. Index crimes include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. As the adjacent graph shows, Utah's total index crime rate is higher than the national index crime rate. As you will see below, however, this is due to Utah's large larceny/theft problem.

*These charts include crime rate estimates for 1999. The estimates were produced using January through September data for 1997, 1998, and 1999. Based upon 1999 trends through September, year-end crime statistics for 1999 have been estimated as displayed on the charts. Once final reports are tabulated, CCJJ and BCI will release the official 1999 data.

Spotlight On CCJJ Duties

Study, evaluate, and report on the status of crime in the state and on the effectiveness of criminal justice policies, procedures, and programs that are directed toward the reduction of crime in the state;

CCJJ continually monitors Utah's index crime rates. This information is published on CCJJ's website and is included in the annual report.

Because of the diversity of programming to decrease crime and victimization, examining these crime rates is one of the best ways to measure the effectiveness of criminal justice policies, procedures, and programs.

Study, evaluate, and report on policies, procedures, and programs of other jurisdictions which have effectively reduced crime;

CCJJ is exposed to various state and national programs implemented and proven effective through memberships on national justice associations.

Examples include COMPSTAT (Computer Statistics), which is a program begun in New York City and has been replicated in many other agencies across the county. CCJJ spent many hours reviewing this program, and sent staff to New York City to personally learn about the program.

Identify and promote the implementation of specific policies and programs the Commission determines will significantly reduce crime in Utah;

Just highlighting some of the specific policies and programs promoted by CCJJ include the Drug Board concept developed with the Utah Crime Reduction Task Force, adult and juvenile sentencing guidelines, development of the Crime Reduction Plan, creation of the Drug Continuum designed as a comprehensive strategy to address drug use in Utah, and the COMPSTAT program discussed above.

Provide analysis and recommendations on all criminal and juvenile justice legislation, state budget, and facility requests, including program and fiscal impact on all components of the criminal and juvenile justice system;

CCJJ works with state and local justice agencies, the Legislature, and the Governor's Office each year in developing and drafting and tracking justice legislation, working on the state budget, and determining needs in the justice system including facilities and personnel. CCJJ also brings representatives from all state and local justice agencies to discuss and prioritize all justice issues before each legislative session.

Provide analysis, accountability, recommendations, and supervision for state and federal criminal justice grant monies;

CCJJ is responsible for passing through approximately \$15 million of state and federal grant monies to state and local justice agencies.

These programs include the Byrne Memorial Drug and Violent Crime Grant Program, juvenile justice grants, technology related grants, victim related grants, substance abuse grants, and prison construction grants.

Provide a comprehensive criminal justice plan annually;

Historically, CCJJ has served as the lead agency in the development of the Justice Section of the Utah Tomorrow strategic planning process. As described previously, CCJJ was intimately involved in the development of Utah's first comprehensive Crime Reduction Plan. This "living document" will serve as Utah's guide for reducing crime and victimization in the coming years.

Review agency forecasts regarding future demands on the criminal and juvenile justice systems, including specific projections for secure bed space;

Each year, CCJJ works with the Division of Youth Corrections and the Department of Corrections in identifying criminal and juvenile justice system needs, including facility needs and personnel. These projections are used by state justice agencies, the Governor and the Legislature in determining correctional capacity needs.

Promote the development of criminal and juvenile justice information systems that are consistent with common standards for data storage and are capable of appropriately sharing information with other criminal justice information systems by:

CCJJ, through its Information Technology Subcommittee, works with the technical staffs of Utah's justice agencies and the courts to develop a statewide justice Information Technology plan. This group works to develop technology and data standards that provide the ability to share data and effectively manage justice information. Currently, CCJJ is working with the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Division of Youth Corrections in the re-engineering of the Juvenile Justice Information System shared by both agencies as well as a number of other justice agencies.

Developing and maintaining common data standards for use by all state criminal justice agencies;

CCJJ's Information Technology Subcommittee is responsible for maintaining, where applicable, common data standards used in Utah's justice agencies. A "data dictionary" has been developed in an effort to further these common data standards.

Annually performing audits of criminal history record information maintained by state criminal justice agencies to assess their accuracy, completeness, and adherence to standards;

CCJJ performs an audit of Utah's Criminal History system on a yearly basis. Results of this audit are presented to Commission members and are available on the CCJJ website.

Administer the Crime Reduction Planning Grant Program outlined in Title 63, Chapter 25a, Part 5, State and Local Agencies' Crime Reduction Planning Grant, which may include conferences regarding crime reduction.

During 1999, CCJJ administered the Crime Reduction Planning Grant Program and funded a variety of crime reduction efforts. Most specifically, this grant program funded the Crime Reduction Conference held in St. George during the fall of 1999. Funding was also provided to Salt Lake County to assist in funding its Crime Reduction Conference.

Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice

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